## WASHINGTON.

THE EXPECTED CHANGES IN THE CABINET-MR. STEWART'S ULTIMATUM IN THE PRESIDENT'S PASSED IN THE SENATE-EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VISIT TO BALTIMORE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Monday, March 8, 1869.

The excitement in political circles continues. The Capital, the White House, and the Departments were scenes of great activity to-day. The House was not in session, but the floor was crowded throughout the day by members who employed themselves solely in discussing the question of the hour. The Senate met at the usual time, but it was manifest that all present were laboring under the excitement of the unscitled state of affairs, and in no humor for business. The office-seekers, whose number is legion, are in suspense, and know not which way to move.

Mr. Washburne took possession of the State Department to-day, and for several hours he was visited by numerous applicants who wish to serve the country abread. Iadian agents, land speculators, and the usual persons who flock to the Interior Department, were in attendance there all day, but Mr. Cox, the new Secretary, had not yet arrived, but is expected to be on hand to-morrow. Mr, Cresswell, the new Postmaster-General, was absent to-day, but he too

The great interest however is centered in the sitn-

ation as regards the Treasury. Your correspondent telegraphed late last night the situation as it then stood. Mr. Stewart, after consultation with many of the most prominent men of the dominant party in Congress became convinced of the fact that the law which made him ineligible would not be repealed, and in order to relieve all concerned from the consequent embarrassment, he expressed to the President his willingness to retire. The President, in return, declared to Mr. Stewart his desire to have him continue, but in the contingency of that being impossible. Mr. Boutwell was asked if he would accept the Portfolio of the Treasury. To-day, however, Mr. Stewart conceived a-new idea. He had gone so far in the matter, and felt such a deep interest in the success of the undertaking, that he expressed himself as willing to make any sacrifice necessary to obviate the difficulties surrounding him, He therefore, after advising with some friends, proposed to the President, and made an absolute transfer and disposition of all interests and profits which may be derived from carrying on his business during his official term, the transfer to be made to Mr. Astor, Mr. James Brown, and Judge Hilton, of New-York, as trustees who shall have an absolute disposal of the funds thus acquired for the use of public charity in the City of New-York. The trustees to select the charity and be absolute authority in the matter of their disposition. To this proposition the President readily assented, but legal advice was deemed necessary before definite action could be taken. The best legal authority has been sought, and among those consulted were Chief-Justice Chase, Caleb Cushing, ex-Attorney-General Evarts, Senators Trumbull, Fessenden, Cameron, Conkling, ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, and other prominent gentlemen in Congress. Opinion is divided, the two statutes, that of 1789 and that of February 26, 1853, the opinion is that there is no escape for Mr. Stewart, excepting by his absolute withdrawal from his business. It is held that he cannot transfer the contingent profits of a business. and thereby relieve himself of all responsibility. Suppose there should be no profits, but losses instead. he would be the responsible party, and he remains throughout in the capacity of an importer. His proposal, therefore, for temporary transfer of his business is considered as insufficient to relieve him of his inelegibility. All concerned have been fully advised in the whole matter, and a final settlement is expected to-morrow. If Mr. Stewart sees no practical way of obviating the law he will make his resignation unconditional, and the President will then nominate a new Secretary. It is expected that Mr. Boutwell will be the man. Should this occur, it will necessitate a change of the Attorney-Generalship, as the President is adverse to having two men from the same State in his Cabinet. Judge Hoar will probably retire. and either Mr. Tremain, or Judge Pierrepoint of New-York be called upon to accept the position.

The President is severely criticised, by officious Republicans in Congress, for not having appointed the Hon. James F. Wilson of Iowa, to a position in his Cabinet. It may be interesting to know that it is not Gen. Grant's fault that Mr. Wilson is not to-day a Cabinet officer. He was tendered the Attorney-Generalship, and upon declining that, was offered his choice of two other departments, which be also declined. He prefers to retire to private life, and the practice of his profession.

Mr. Adolph E. Borie, the new Secretary of the Navy, arrived here to-day, and has been in consultation with the President this evening. He expressed a desire not to accept the position tendered him, but Gen. Grant and his friends insist that he shall.

LATEST .- Mr. Stewart, after the fullest consultation with the President and the principal officers of the Government, including Senators and Representatives, has prepared a letter of unconditional resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury. and has also, by the sid of counsel, drawn articles of assignment, in accordance with his previous propositions, to the President, and he will to-morrow submit the same to Gen. Grant for his acceptance of either. The matter will be fully considered by the President and Cabinet, and it is supposed will be determined to-morrow,

The President remained at the White House during the cutire day, and was visited by several prominent sentlemen, including Vice-President Colfax and Secretary Washburne. The doors of the executive mansion were opened to the public for the first time under the new regime to-day, and the building was crowded with visitors. Only a few prominent officials, however, were received by the President.

In the Senate, to-day, the standing committees were announced, and the various bills lying on the table, awaiting the formation of the committees were taken up and referred. An election was had for chaplain, resulting on the second belief in the choice of the Rev. Dr. Newman. Mr. Howe took occasion to brand as false certain silly state-

ments in The World relative to pretended remarks in the Executive session on Friday, when the Cabinet nominations were up. Mr. Sumner's bill striking the word "white" from all laws and charters relating to the District of Columbia was passed for the third time, and is in no more danger from a treacherous Executive. Mr. Sumner made an earnest but unsuc cessful attempt to secure the passage of his bill to give a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, without the formality of a reference to the Committee on Pensions. Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to strike the word 'male" from all laws and charters relative to the District of Columbia, which was read, creating considerable sensation among the ladies in the galleries. Gov. Brownlow was in his seat to-day. His bibulous predecessor, Patterson, made his appearance in the Senate Chamber with a new white hat, which formed quite a contrast to the crimson in his cheeks, and walking over took Mr. Brownlow by the hand, but the Governor not indicating any great pleasure at the meeting, Patterson had enough good sense to make his visit a short one. The Senate adjourned about 1:30, but the floor and galleries continued crowded for several hours afterward.

After the Republican Senatorial Cancus, which met to-day, had disposed of the report of the Sab-Committee appointed to revise the Standing Committees, it was suggested that a Committee of Five should be appointed to confer with a similar Committee on the part of the House, with the view of deciding the necessary measures to be acted on at the present session, so as to make the session as short as possible. The following Senators were appointed to consider the matter, and report to the next Caucus: Messrs. Sherman, Edmunds, Trumbull, Stewart, and Pool. The Committee, this afternoon, after a brief session, agreed upon the measures, some five in all, that in their judgment it is necessary to pass, all of which they think can be done within at least thirty days. Among the measures which they recommend are the bill to repeal the Civil Tenure-of-Office act, the bill to strengthen the Public Credit which Johnson refused to sign, and the Hooper bill relating to National Banks. The Honse Committee will be appointed tomorrow, when a joint session of the Committee will be held, and the action of the Senate Committee laid before them for action. The opinion was nearly unanimous to-day, in caucus, that Congress ought not to remain here longer than thirty days.

The House will meet to-morrow. Speak Blaine as been busily engaged in arranging the Committees, but will not be able to announce more than one or two to-morrow. The Committee on Elections will possibly be announced. Gen. Paine, it is expected, will be the Chairman, in place of Mr. Dawes. The uncertainty about Mr. Boutwell keeps back the completion of the other Committees.

The order by the President, assigning Gen. Sherman to duty as Commander of the Armies of the United States, will be promulgated to-morrow, together with the order of Gen. Sherman, assuming command of the armies, and detailing the officers for duty upon his staff.

Gen. Sheridan, in reply to a telegraphic summo to repair to Washington, answers that he will reach here during the present week.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe gave readings from her own writings, in the Unitarian Church, to-night, under the benefit of disabled soldiers. The church was well filled. Mrs. Howe was introduced Senator Wilson. The readings were from her War Poems, and from her miscellaneous poems, and from her Journal in Greece. The "Battle Hymn of the Republic," which she originally wrote in Washigton, called forth the most applause. An unpublished Poem on Venice was also received with pecial favor. The readings concluded with an address to the disabled soldiers, hastily written for this occasion. Mrs. Howe's voice is soft and musical, but hardly strong enough for a large hall, and at intervals the playing of a brass band, only one block away, made both reading and hearing difficult. The

entertainment, however, was keenly enjoyed. Ex-President Johnson has informed the Baltimore There will be a grand military and civic display, winding up with a banquet. A public reception will be given during the day, when all who desire may have an opportunity of calling on Mr. Johnson.

Gen. Van Wyck returned to New-York to-night, to finish taking testimony in his election case. Both parties will have ample time to take all the testimony by the 17th inst., the time limited by law, and if an application be made for extension of time it will be solely for the purpose of delay.

The new assignment of Gens. Hancock and Terry, who are members of the Dyer Court of Inquiry, has made it necessary for the Court to adjourn from tomorrow (Tuesday) until Saturday, in order to allow them to make arrangements for entering on their

REMOVAL OF MR. BINCKLET-SECRETARY-WASH-BURNE-GREAT INFLUX OF OFFICE-SEERERS -THE NATIONAL BANK LAWS-GEN. SHER-IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCE.1

The following is a copy of the correspondence

Binckley: TREASURY DEFARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL }

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OF THE ACT STREAM AND REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 6, 1869.

SIR: John M. Binckley was appointed Solicitor in August last. On the second day of the following month it requested his removal, upon the ground that he was attern willful perjurer, or so weak and creditions as to make him the convenient tool of corrupt and inalicious mon. Not having changed my opiniou of him since that either a willful perjurer, or so weak and creditions as to make him the convenient tool of corrupt and malicious mon. Not having changed my opiniou of him since that time. I have assigned him to no duty whatever, and for the last 6 months i do not know that he has even osteusibly done a single hour's labor for the Government. Meanwhile, I have repeatedly urged his removal, and he has repeatedly drawn his monthly salary, at the rate of \$4,000 per annum. Mr. Binckloy is notoriously unqualified for his place. I do not know that he even claims to be a lawyer. Certain it is he never undertook to practice, and his employment as Solicitor of Internal Revenue is a farce. I do not believe he would be continued under the present Administration. The acting Secretary of the Treasury, unadvised by you, may healtate, perhaps, to change the officers of the Department in anticipation of the carry appointment and qualification of its permanent Secretary. I respectfully recommend, therefore, that you request him to dismiss Mr. Binckley immediately. I am, very respectfully.

To the President.

To the President. To the President.

[Indersement.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 8, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the Honorable, the Secretary of the Treasury. The services of Mr. John M. Binckley, Solicitor of Internal Revenue, will be no longer required

by the Government.

By order of the Fresident, Brevet Brig, Gen., Sec.

Upon this letter the following indorsement was

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 8, 1869.

made:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 8, 1869.

John M. Binekiey, esq. Solicitor of Internal Revenue,
Sin: I am requested by the President to inform you
your services as Solicitor of Internal Revenue are no
longer required by the Government. You are therefore
removed from the office. Very respectfully,
removed from the office. Very respectfully,
Secretary Washburne reached the State Department about 11 o'clock this morning, where he found
a large number of visitors in waiting. He first held
a short conference with Mr. Hunter, Assistant Secretary, and afterward gave audience to as many as
could be received up to 3 p. m. Several members of
Congress were among the first admitted, attend
whom were Genes Butler and Logan, Mr. Farnsworth,
Judge Spalding, and others. No changes in the dif-

whom were Gens. Butler and Logan, Mr. Farnsworth, Judge Spaiding, and others. No changes in the different offices of the Department have as yet been announced. In the afternoon, the official notification of the acceptance of Mr. Washburne as Secretary of State were forwarded to each member of the Diplomatic Corps, and invitations were extended to them to visit him at their carliest convenience.

The applications for positions under Government, received at the Executive office, are already overwhelming. In all cases, it may be stated, they must be made to the Cabinet officer in charge of the Department in which office is solicited. The President will not consider any such applications until they have passed through the head of the Department to which they pertain.

h they pertain.

o number of office-seekers is on the increase on number of office-seekers is on the increase. which they pertain.

The number of office-seckers is on the increase; hundreds of them were at the capitol to-day. Cards were continually sent into the Senate Chamber by some of them to call Republican members from their scats, and when that body adjourned the applicants for place rushed into the chamber to press their business on the attention of Senators. Apart from such proceedings, efforts are being made by subordinates in the various departments to procure Bureau and other higher positions in anticipation of removals.

Many inquiries have been made of the Controller of the Currency whether the bills relative to the cer-

tification of checks and abolishing the quarterly report, and requiring the Controller of the Currency to call for five reports annually from the National Banks on the same day, have become laws. On inquiry it is ascertained that they have.

The report that the bill providing for the grant of lands to the Denver-Pacific Railroad was not signed by the President is a mistake. It is now a law.

The President will receive official calls at his office each day, between 10 and 12 o'clock, and after 12 no one will be admitted, excepting Cabinet officers and those with whom special engagements have been made. Cabinet meetings will be held at 12 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays. On these two days the President's office will not be thrown open to general visitors between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. visitors between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

Gen. Sherman will give up the building used at present as the Headquarters of the Army and take possession of the rooms in the War Department at the earliest practical time. Preparations are now being made in the War Department building to pro-vide room for himself and the officers of his staff. The President has revoked the order directing As-

sistant Paymaster-General Nathan Brown to assume charge of the Pay Department, Paymaster-General Brice having been restored, and he is ordered to re-

Capt. J. P. Sanford of the United States Navy has The Supreme Court delivered no opinions to-day as had been expected. The following cases were taken up and argued:
Stansberry agt the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. That court having refused judgment in favor of the petitioner for services rendered as special commissioner for the Government. Gideon agt.

Chawteau, et al., controversy concerning certain lands in St. Louis.—Case still on argument. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ..... ALBANY, March 8.

A Message was received through Col. Van Buren, Private Secretary, from Gov. Hoffman, returning without his signature the bill entitled "An act to provide for filling vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace in Lowville, Lewis County. The following is the Message: in Lowville, Lewis County. The following is the Message: I return without my signature a bill entitled "An act to provide for filling vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace in Lowville, Lewis County," which was passed in the Senate February 16, 1869, and in the Assembly February 24, 1869. There are general laws (see Revised Statutes and chapter 476 of the laws of 1859), providing for the filling of vacancies in the office of Justice of Peace throughout the State. If the general laws are defective the public interest demands that they be amended. The time of the Legislature should not be occupied, nor should the statute book be incumbered with special acts providing for the filling of such vacancies in particular towns. Again, this bill deshould not be occupied, nor should the statute book be incumbered with special acts providing for the filing of such vacancies in particular towns. Again, this bill devolves the power of appointment in case of a vacancy not upon any officers definitely described, but simply upon the Board as now provided by law. The general laws prescribes that these vacancies shull be filled by warrant under the hands and seals of certain town officers, or of a majority of them; but these officers are not constituted a Board, nor recognized as a Board for such purposes. I call the attention of the Senate to this unaccuracy in the terms of this bill, because it affords an illustration of the evils of special legislation. Careful examination is not usually given to bills of this character, and the result is the frequent enactment of laws not only unnecessary but fill considered. This bill also declares among other thingsthat after willful refusal or neglect of duty for the space of 30 days by a Justice of the Frence line Lowville his office shall be deemed vacant. It seems to contemplate no trial or investigation. The Constitution provides (article 6, section 17) that a Justice can be removed from office only after due notice, and an opportunity of being heard in his defense by such Country, City, or State Courts as may be designated by law for causes to be assigned in the order of removal. Until this legal proceeding be consummated, the office cannot, it appears to me, be decended vacant. I object to this bill, therefore, not only because it is in my judgment unconstitutional.

It was tabled on motion of Mr. FOLGER, in the absence It was tabled on motion of Mr. FOLGER, in the absence

of Mr. O'Donnell, the mover of the bill. Mr. CREAMER gave notice of a bill in relation to life

Mr. CREAMER gave notice of a bill in relation to life insurance companies. It will aim to profect persons whose policies are forfeited, conferring certain privileges, and requiring higher rates of tax paid to the State.

By Mr. Folger—Amending this law relative to citation on final accounting in Surrogate's Courts. Also, amerding the law of iss's relative to evidence. Mr. Caldwell-Incorporating the Morrisania Waterworks Company. Mr. Creamer—Amending the West Side Savings Hank.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

A bill for the appointment of a President protem for the Board of Metropolitan Police; a bill authorizing the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company to game preferred stock; a bill incorporating the Prospect Park Hotel Company. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY. The Assembly met and adjourned for want of a

TWITCHELL'S DEATH WARRANT SIGNED-A DOU-

BLE EXECUTION. HARRISBURG, March 8 .- Gov. Geary this evening signed the death warrants in the cases of George Twitchell for the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, and Gerald Eaton for the murder of Timothy Heenan. Thursday, April 8, is the day assigned for the double execution.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ARREST A FUGI-TIVE INDIAN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 8 .- Capt. Haines, of the Arkansas Militia, accompanied by Sergeants Brown and Finch, of the Metropolitan Police, with a requisition rom Gov. Clayton of Arkansas, approved by Gov. Brown from Gov. Clayton of Arkansas, approved byGov. Brownlow, went to Horn Lake, Miss., 12 filles below here, yesterday, for the purpose of arresting Cub Hariand, a notorious Choctaw Indian, who had fied from Arkansas. On approaching the house Cub, who evidently suspected their intention, met them at the door with a reyolver in each hand and opened fire on the party, shooting Bergeath Bruch through the body, and easing a wound from which he has since died. Capt. Haines was also shot twice in the groin and dangerously wounded. Cub then fied. Brown and Capt. Haines were under the impression that they had badly wounded the Indian, but a later report states that he returned to the house where the affair occurred, and stole two horses in revenge for his supposed betrayal. Finch was a native of Ohio, and served in the Union Army.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

....Maj. Caleb Moore, Sheriff of Monroe founty, died at St. Paul on Sunday. Goodrich, of Minnesota, arrived in Auburn on Sunday.

... A woman named Dempsy committed suicide yesterday at Warsaw, Ind., by taking arsenic. ...John McFarland committed suicide yes-erday at Catskill by cutting his throat. Intemperance

.... The Newfoundland Legislature, on Saturadopted resolutions in favor of confederation majority. ....A number of men engaged in cutting ice

in the neighborhood of Baltimore, on Sunday last, were arrested and fined.

Snow fell in Canada last month to the .... The Montreal Water Works have stopped

owing to defective machinery, and the city is being sup-... The resident Swiss Consul at Cincinnati denies the published reports of Switzerland transporting paupers, vagabonds, and criminals, to the United States.

... The Hon. Chas. Shaler was buried yes-terday, at Pittsburgh, Ps., with masonic honors. The funeral was also attended by the members of the bar of that city.

Dennis Harrington, fireman on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, was killed at Harrison Station on Saturday night by failing from the engine while in motion.

The Newburgh Firemen, last evening, gave quet to a delegation of the New-York Fire tintion. The New-Yorkers go to Poughkeepsi

day. Judge H. M. Weed, of Peoria, Ill., received serious injuries on Sunday night while attempting to get on a rouning train. His injuries are internal and may prove fatal.

and may prove fatal.

...Between Saturday night and Monday morning burglars labored hard to break into the vault of the Freeman's National Bank at Boston. They removed a quantity of brick-work, but failed to force an entrance. The San Francisco Bulletin urges the North Pacific Steamship Company, recently organized in that city, to establish a line of steamships between San Francisco, Australia and New-Zealand.

... The trial of Daniel Noble, in the matter of the Royal Insurance Company bond robbers, commenced at the Circuit Court of Elmira, N. Y., yesterday. The case is exciting great attention, and will probably

coupy several days.

John C. Breckinridge arrived in Cincinatl Saturday, and was the guest of Washington Molean,

The Oincinnati Inquirer, until Sunday eve, when he
rossed the river to Covington, Ky, to receive the hos
isality of prominent Rebel sympathizers there.

pitality of prominent Rebel sympathizers there,
Michael Sherlock, an employé of the
Cinclenati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, was killed
in the Dayton depot on Saturday night. He was making
in the Dayton depot on Saturday night. He was making
up a train when one of his feet caught in a frog, and
before he could extricate himself the train ran him
down and ernshed him to death.

An official order from the State Department was received by the United States Marshal at Roston on Saturday evening recalling the pardon of Martin,
the defaulting eashier of the Hide and Leather Bank of
that city; but it came too late, the pardon having been
placed in Martin's hands.

Vesterday an old man named Wm. Hud-

....Yesterday, an old man named Wm. Hud-

FOREIGN NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. LESCA-THE HEAVIEST EN-GAGEMENTS OF THE WAR-STRENGTH OF THE FORCES UNDER QUESADA.

HAVANA, March 8,-The Government has received nd made public official dispatches giving details of the advance of Gen. Lesca from La Guanaja to Puerto Principe. On this march the heaviest engagement since the beginning of the rebellion was fought. Gen. Lesca found the enemy, to the number of 4,000, strongly intrenched on the Sierra de Cubitas. Artillery was brought up, and commenced a vigorous fire upon the works. Covered by the batteries, a column of regular troops, 1,500 strong, attacked the enemy's fortifications with the bayonet. Both sides fought with determination, and the bavoc was fearful.

Gen. Lesca reports his loss at 31 killed and 80 wounded. The loss of the rebels is estimated at upward of a thousand killed and wounded. The Government accounts claim a victory for Gen. Lesca, and assert that the insurgents are much disheartened by their defeat. A detachment which left Puerto Principe for Santa Cruz, to obtain supplies brought to that port by the fleet, returned on the 2d instant with provisions and ammunition, having made the march both ways without serious interruption. The entire available strength of the rebel forces now under Quesada is estimated at 7,000 men.

BANDITS IN THE EASTERN DEPARTMENT-FOUR PRIESTS AMONG THE CUBAN PRISONERS-THE PERUVIAN MONITORS.

The commanders of a British gamboat and a French steamer, which arrived here to-day, report that they passed in the Bahama Channel the Peruvian monitors in tow of two steamers, with a Spanish man-ofwar following in their wake. Gen. Puello has left the town of Santo Espíritu. He has divided his command into three flying columns to scour the country. The Diario reports that the rebel leaders in the province of Santo Espiritu have deserted

In the Eastern Department bands are roaming be tween Holquin and Gibara and committing great depredations and outrages. They carry the rebel flag, but are disowned by the insurgents themselves and denounced as bandits. A steamer arrived here to-day from Cienfuegos with a number of prisoners, among them four priests.

THE INSURGENTS UNDER NEGRETE ROUTED BY GEN. ALATORRE-THE INSURRECTION MERIDA TERMINATED - INTERVIEWS BE-TWEEN GEN. ROSECRANS AND PRESIDENT

JUAREZ-OPPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT. HAVANA, March 8 .- The steamer from Vera Cruz brings the following news from the interior: Gen. Alatorre, in command of the National troops, came up with the rebels under Gen. Negrete, at Tlascala, and, after a sharp fight, routed them. Gen. Malo was killed in the action, and many of the rebels were taken prisoners. Negrete himself escaped, with a few adherents, going in a southerry direction. Gon. Bocando's cavalry are in close pursuit. Col. Prieto, implicated in Negrete's movement, was captured near Vera Cruz, taken to that city, and shot. Gen. Amader also joined Negrete, but cannot be found. He probably accompanies him in his flight. The Mexican Government is sanguine of completely

crushing this revolt. The insurrection in Merida, Yucatan, is over. The ringleaders were caught, and Col. Caballos had them

Gen. Rosecrans, the U.S. Minister, has recently had frequent private interviews with President Juarez. It is supposed that questions of great importance are under consideration between them.

There is much political agitation in the Capital. The opposition accuse the President and his Cabinet of corruption, which, they declare, is increasing daily. They report that Lerdo de Tejada is buying np extensive and valuable properties, while Senor Romero is sending large sums of money to the United States; they also assert that Tejada is unfriendly to Romero, and is trying to have him dised from the Cabinet, that the influence of the former is supreme with Juarez, but that the ministers take the part of Romero. Gen. Palacio has published a letter on the condition of the country, which has given rise to much excitement. He considers the Administration of Juarez unequal to the

The Two Republics, a journal published at the Capital, manfully defends American interests, and replies with courage and vigor to the fierce attacks made on the United States by the Mexican journals.

> ITALY. THE POPE NOT DEAD.

ROME, March 8.-The report of the death of the Pope is false.

SPAIN.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE IN MADRID. MADRID, March 8 .- An incendiary fire occurred vesterday in the royal barracks in this city. SERRANO AND PRIM IN FAVOR OF PARDONING

ALL PRESS OFFENSES. At the session of the Constituent Cortes, to-day, Gens. Serrano and Prim both said that they were in favor of granting pardons to all persons condemned for violation of the laws regulating the public press.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN THE NAVAL ES-TIMATES.

LONDON, March 8 .- In the House of Commons, to day, Mr. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that the Government would be able to reduce the Naval estimates by a million pounds.

THE REJECTION OF THE ALABAMA CONVENTION. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Feb. 20 .- The news of the adverse report of the Senate Committee on the Alabama treaty, fell like a thunderbolt on the dull ear of the slowminded English public. Against probabilities and against evidence they have continued to hope for a ratification, and persisted in believing Mr. Reverdy Johnson's protestations, long after he and his work had been repudiated at home. The waking from such a delusion is not pleasant, and it is no cause for surprise that it should be accompanied by an outburst of petulance, even from those who have ordinarily been the clear-sighted friends of the country, which in this matter they so completely misunder stood. The journals, and the more private sources or organs of opinion, agree in declaring that America has missed a great opportunity which is not likely to recur; that, at any rate, England has done her ut most to secure an agreement, and that all future

The partial exception is The Times, which has per formed one more of its startling somersets. All the world knows its peculiar gymnastic talent. There is no need of proving how well that journal knows the trick of standing on its head, how it can unsay in one leading article all that it has said for six months before: which, indeed, many other journals can and do. The dexterity of The Times consists in accomplishing the feat without a single contortion of coun tenance, without, as it were, moving a muscle. never apologizes, never retracts, never allows its readers to remember that it is eating its own words, but pens and prints a leader which assumes in every sentence that the new view is exactly the view which has been taken always. The present is so conspicu-ous an example that I am going to illustrate is by one or two quotations, which will also illustrate the history of Mr. Johnson's miscarriage. The heyday of Mr. Johnson's diplomacy and The Times's delight was in November last. The provisions of the original convention-which has never been essentially ultered were first made public through a leading article of The Times of Nov. 10, the day following Mr. Johnson's memorable speech at the Guildhall, wherein he prolaimed the difficulties that had threatened the peace

propositions must come from the other faide.

of the two countries at an end. Details were sup- law the right of the nations to control the roads plied from the Foreign Office to The Times, which,

plied from the Foreign Office to The Times, which, after stating them at length, echoed triumphantly the pean sung after dinner the night before by the American Minister. "Thus end," cried the great journal, "the controversies which grew out of the war, and we sincerely congratulate Lord Stanley on the success with which he has dealt with them."

On the 21st of the same month The Times said:
"Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in his answer to the address of the Corporation of Brighton, has stated with authority the basis of the agreement concluded between Lord Stanley and himself. As they have been already given in this journal, we need only observe that they have, as Mr. Johnson says, secured the approval of the two Executives. There can be little doubt that the Legislatures of the two considers will also accept them, and that as subjects for collition discounters.

tives. There can be title doubt that the Legislatures of the two contrives will also accept them, and that as subjects for political discussion the differences between Great Britain and the United States will have come to all end."

During this period, The Times, in common with other English journals, steadily ignored the increasing dissatisfaction felt in America with Mr. Johnson's diplomacy, and our envoy went on declaring in after divine a processes, that he reflected the searches. diplomacy, and our envoy went on declaring in after dinner speeches that he reflected the sentiment of a country in which every important newspaper had by this time denounced his disgraceful association with the old enemies of America. In the course of the next fortnight, the assertions of Mr. Johnson were challenged, the failure of his freaty predicted, and the evidence of the hostility he had excited at home published in a letter to The Daily News. On the following night Mr. Johnson spoke at Birmingham, and The Times next morning once more reitthe following night Mr. Johnson spoke at Birming-ham, and The Times next morning once more reit-erated its full belief in his asseverations and its con-tempt for the opinion at home, of which it could no longer plead ignorance: "His speeches yesterday repeat still more distinctly his recent assurances, and his renewed congratulations are the more valuable as doubts have been expressed in some quarter respecting the extent to which his polley would

the more valuable as doubts have been expressed in some quarters respecting the extent to which his policy would be supported by the United States Government. It is impossible that any uneasiness should remain after Mr. Johnson's statements of yesterday."

This was on the 3d December. On the 17th, after the disagreements between Mr. Seward and Lord Stanley had become known, The Times received its cuckoo note, saying: "We are bound to regard the question as virtually settled." On the 21st it declared its belief that the treaty would be ratified, "although Lord Stanley has resigned office, although the President and the majority of his advisers must shortly cease to have the show of power, even although Mr. Reverdy Johnson were recalled by the President's successor. It will, we believe, be ratified, because it is based on just and redsonable principles, beyond which no Government can go, and from which no Government can recede."

Finally the new treaty—which was the old treaty

Finally the new treaty-which was the old treaty with unimportant modifications—was signed by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Johnson, Again The Times had early information of the provisions, and again it tes-tified its belief "that the Senate of the United States early information of the provisions and again it destified its belief "that the Senate of the United States
will ratify the Convention between Lord Clarendon
and Mr. Reverdy Johnson." Four days later, news
arrived of the approval of the treaty by the Executive and its submission to the Senate, which afforded
to The Times "substantial grounds for believing that
the settlement of this troublesome question is at
length close at hand." Referring to the doubts that
had been expressed, it especially declares:

"For our part, we always fully believed Mr. Reverdy
Johnson's relierated assurances that there was no occaslop for any such anxiety. We regard the reference of
this Convention to the Senate as an carnest of its ultimate
acceptance, and look forward with confidence to the exchange of the ratifications within a shorter space of this
than the developments which are assigned for this purpose in the terms of the Convention."

So said The Times on the 19th of January. Then
what paper can it be that on the 19th of February
writes this:

"We have with less survise flan regard that the Con-

"We hear with less surprise than regret that the Com mittee of Foreign Relations in the United States Senate yesterday rejected the Convention almost unanimously. In spite of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's repeated assurances.

In spite of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's repeated assurances, we have never (!) allowed ourselves to count too confidently on the assent of the Senate to any treaty signed by Preadent Johnson on the eve of his retirement."

That, too, is from The Times. Nor is even that all. Not only does the rejection of the treaty cause no surprise to this many-sided mind, but the treaty itself is no great matter after all. The much-lauded convention had a defect, which was "the want of a definite basis for arbitration," and this defect "goes far to reconcile us to the rejection of the Convention"—that same Convention, the ratification of which

far to reconcile us to the rejection of the Convention'—that same Convention, the rathication of which was counted on, "because it is based on just and reasonable principles, beyond which no Government can go, and from which no Government can recede."

Most pitiful of all, we discover now that Mr. Johnson himself is no better than he should be. Never was man so flattered, never was such diplomacy as his, almost never were speeches so praised as those after-dinner harangnes with which Mr. Reverdy Johnson formerly delighted his hearers, and most of all enraptured The Times. But now, alas, now that the fruit they were to bear has turned to ashes, now is the time for Mr. Johnson to appreciate the sincerity of the applause which has mesmerized him for the last six months. "The Minister of the United States has occaried every audience by the emphatic testimony last six mouths. "The Minister of the United States has scearied every audience by the emphatic testimony he has borne to our auxious desire to conciliate the country he represents!" Never say hereafter that it is Republics which are ungrateful. Mr. Johnson has done his utmost throughout his diplomatic career to conciliate the good will, and even the gratitude of England. He has failed, and his only reward is to be old that he has wearied every audience he believed had enchanted. I begin to be almost sorry fouther poor old man. His power for mischief is at an end, and he may be dismissed without further criticism. Pity he had not earned the abuse of The Times by

Pity he had not earnedwike abuse of The Times by some better title than failing in an ignoble and unpatriotic task.

\*The Liberal journals to which I have referred are usually good friends of ours, and have found their interest in America opposed in this matter by a direct interest of their own country, and we need not complain of the course they felt compelled to take. As a settlement in itself immensely more important to England and to us, and embodying greater concessions from America than England can hope will be sions from America than England can hope will be yielded hereafter, it was sure of the approval of English journals. The Daily News has sometimes shown itself a little sensitive to the charge of American proclivities, and on this very question when it first took sides against Mr. Johnson was at the pains to declare that it formed its opinions "from a purely English point of view." It had no sympathy with our Minister's humiliations before Laird and Roebuck, but it ceased to resist the general sentiment of the English public when Mr. Johnson's convention remained them a substantial and unboard, for advanthe English public when Mr. Johnson's convention promised them a substantial and unhoped-for advan-tage. Upon the final rejection of the treaty—or what it rightly considers equivalent to a rejection what it rightly considers equivalent to a rejection—
The News does not conceal its regret and chagrin.
"The English people," it thinks, "will be unanimous
in feeling that their concessions put them in the
right in the matter before the moral judgment of the
world. It is quite impossible for Englishmen to understand what their American cousins want, and we
can now do nothing but wait for some intelligible
exposition of their wants. But it must be distinctly
understood that we wait in the full conviction that we
have granted all that could be granted; have satisfied to the full all the demands made upon us; and
have thus completely cleared ourselves from all respousibility for the failure of these long and troublesome negotiations.

"Henceforth," exclaims The News. "no responsi

sponsibility for the failure of these long and troublesome negotiations.

"Henceforth," exclaims The News. "no responsibility belongs to us." It will grant only what the old treaty granted, and "new proposals for settlement must now come from the other side if they are ever to be made at all." If The News should repeat all this in cold blood, it would deserve more attention than need be given it as the impatient expression of a disappointed expectation.

The case of The Star is peculiar. That journal was even more outspoken than The News in its early criticism of Mr. Johnson. Afterward there sprung up suddenly a kind of tillicit attachment between the two, under the influence of which The Star said a good many queer things, which it will be quite willing we should forget, and which we certainly need not care to remember while we remain indebted to that journal for its generous and even courageous friendship during the war.

What other journals say is of less consequence. The Tory organs are bitter, not to say abusive; but we have endured that before now, and shall probably survive the present attack, The Pall Mall Gazette, in dealing with American questions departs from its usual fairness and evinces none of that shrewdness of judgment which, with the great ability of its management, has earned it a place among the first three daily journals of England. Its "Occasional Notes" are contributed by a great number of writers, many of whom have no other connection with it, and among whom appears to be some person who searches American files for discreditable incicents that may serve as text for a short sermon on the dangers of democracy. These notes are generally incorrect and too often ill-tempered. The longer articles on America are equally apt to be marked by an acrid impertinence of tone wholly unworthy of the paper in which they appear. An illustration occurs in the leader upon the rejection of the Alabama Convention, which concludes with the remark that Americans "are nuable to believe—at least this is the impr represents." What is to be gained by discussing a grave subject in that manner

FRANCE.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AGAINST BELGIUM AND PRUSSIA-RESTRICTIVE MEASURES AGAINST PUBLIC MEETINGS.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDEST.]

PARIS, Feb. 19 .- A little more than two weeks ago the Belgian Ministry brought a bill into the Lower House of Parliament for preventing the sale or lease of Belgian railways to foreign companies. He urged its immediate passage, and it was voted after short debate by a large majority of the Chamber. Though of general application, and only stating in form of a PRICE FOUR CENTS.

within its boundaries, the law of the 6th of February had for its particular object to prevent the cession of the Luxembourg-Belgian Road to the great French Eastern Railway Company. But the French, like the English and some other big peoples, seem to feel, if not think, that little peoples have no rights that their great neighbors are bound to respect. With a few exceptions, chiefly among the so-called Orleanist journals, the press here, without much distinction of party, have been taking the Belgians to task for venturing to pass a law which shows such distrust of France. It is an insult, an impertinence, a challenge, a political bungle, a politico-economical folly. Some proposed to meet it by withdrawing the French Minister from Brussels. It was rumored (erroneously) three or four days ago that Minister Guerroniere had left Brussels. The bully Pays advised that French regiments be set on march straightway for King Leopold's capital. More moderate counsel ors advised commercial reprisals—excessive tariffs on Belgian merchandise, that would in a few months bring that heedless folk on their knees to offended France. The Emperer was said to be quite "hurt," wounded in his more delicate moral parts by such a mark of "distrust." Did not Belgium owe her independence to France in 1830? Is not Napoleon her sincere friend? Does he want more territory? Hath he ever talked about agglomeration ! Did he ever try to buy that pitiful little Luxembourg territory that gives its name to this little railway which the French Eastern was negotiating for. If anything is unpleasant to the frank and generous mind of the powerful it is distrust in the weak. No, let alone, the Belgians would never have thought of such a law. They were instigated to it by that mischiefhaw. They were instigated to it by that mischief-maker, Bismarck, who delights in vexing France, and has not forgotten the Luxembourg question, and still has views on Luxembourg quite contrary to French views, even to the purely industrial views of the Great French Eastern.

It was especially this suspected tinge of Prussian-blue in the law that has stirred the green-eyed jeal-ousy of France and the bile of editors for the past

few days. This breeze in a boiler is now quieting down. The Belgian Minister Resident here has been down. The Belgian Minister Resident here has been ordered to explain to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs that the fusion of the Luxembourg with the French Eastern was objected to solely on the ground of Belgian economical—interests, although in his speech urging the passage of the bill to the Chamber of Deputies, the Belgian Minister of Commerce took into the account of his argument strategic reasons and considerations of military defense of his country. As for Prussian intrigues in the affair, why the Prussian Cabinet itself has furnished its own denial of anything of that sort, with the greatest cheerfulness. anything of that sort, with the greatest cheerfulness. As every one knows, Cabinets can no more lie than can figures. When this tea-pot tempest was at its hight, one or two of the Laberal papers seemed to behight, one or two of the Liberal papers seemed to become aware of the mistake they were making in encouraging a revival of the war spirit, and moderated their tone to a common sense standard. The War party, so far as there is one existing here, is both by intention and naturally hostile to the growth of political freedom; as Chauvrinism is nearly incompatible with enlightened patriotism—the cry of "our country right or wrong," when once up to its passionate note, stifling the voice of right. For the rest, the so-called Orleanist publicists, by which are meant, in general, the advocates of a liberal constitutional monarchy, and some of the so-called Democratic journalists, have all along taken the soberer view of this little Belgian business, which is now getting to be prevalent, and which recognizes the right of the Belgians to legislate for themselves. It is also to be observed that when the feeling of irriis also to be observed that when the feeling of irritation was at its hight, the public generally were more inclined to smile at than sympathetically ad-mire that bold dragoon, Mr. Editor Cassaguae of the Pags, on his war horse, and Mr. Girardin of the Liberto on his war hobby. Mr. Girardin has several hobbies, on each of which, in turn, he takes violent exercise in his Liberty riding school. One of them is the Rhine boundary hobby—a favorite with him since Sadowa.

The Minister of the Interior has written an official letter for the public, addressed to the Prefect of Police, advising that functionary to henceforth more

Police, advising that functionary to henceforth more severely enforce articles six and ten of the June law on public meetings. Article six empowers the police officer, who is always present at their meetings, to dissolve them, whenever, in his opinion, the debate touches questions foreign to the announced object of the meeting, or when it becomes tumultuous. Article ten provides for any member of the bureau (the presiding and other officers), or of the audience, who hesitates to obey the order to disperse, prison for not less than a fortnight nor more than a year, and orders a fine, which it does not provide, of not less orders a fine, which it does not provide, of not less than 300 nor more than 6,000 franes, which trifling penalties are entirely independent of such other punishment as the ordinary penal code provides for disobedience and disrespect to the regularly consti-tuted authorities. Minister Forcade follows two disobedience and disrespect to the regularly constituted authorities. Minister Forcade follows two
divergent lines of argument to justify a new and
vigorous severity in the application of articles six
and ten. One line runs to the effect that hitherto
the Government has applied them with excusable
mildness, but, because the violence of the speeches
at these meetings could be safely left for its punishment to the contemptnous good sense of an indifferent or disgusted public. The other line runs to the
effect that a vigorous severity of repression
is absolutely necessary to save society. But both
lines traverse the common ground of charge that the
speakers at many of these meetings riot in wild extravagance of attack on religion, property, law, and
society. The accusation is not entirely without
foundation. Mr. Forcade, doubtless, bases it on the
reports of certain meetings, which are done in stenography by official reporters, and from which are
made sub-reports, carefully selected and coordinated,
of the most extravagant and violent words and
phrases, illustrated with a running gloss by the
police. These sub-reports are the ones that are so
ostentatiously printed in the semi-official journals.
The commendable amount of good sense, the weary
amount of commonplace, the eccasional wit and
cleverness of the popular speaker is omitted. Mr.
Bandrillart, Professor of Political Economy and chiefeditor of the Constitutionnel, prints them side
by side with his expressions of sadness at
the ignorance among the working classes of
the first principles of political economists, he
means his principles. But when the discussion of the
Budget comes on, and Jules Simon proposes an
amendment augmenting the appropriations for common schools, the Government orator objects on the
ground that the treasury is too poor to add a half
million frames to the popular education fund. Mr.
Baudrillart will sustain the Conservative orator and
reprove Mr. Simon's restless sprit of revolutionary,
anti-Social (or Socialistic—it comes t Baudrillart will sustain the Conservacion of revolutionary, reprove Mr. Simon's restless spirit of revolutionary, anti-Social (or Socialistic—it comes to the same thing with the Baudrillarts) opposition, and My. Baudrillart will find it accordant with his principles of political economy to defend and admire the profound statesmanship of the economy appropriations of the war budget.

And M. de Forcade, Minister of the Interior, And M. de Forcade, Minister of the Interior, who no longer dare leave society to protect itself by contempt, indifference, or discussion, against the formidable attacks of a few extravagant and ignorant phrasemongers, refuses his Ministerial permission for the posting on the dead walls of Paris of handbills that shall simply advertise the public a day in advance, of the hour and place when and where Jules Simon, or Ed. Labouiaye, or Jules Favro is to deliver a popular lecture on Daty, or Literature and Progress. But although such advertisement is strictly prohibited by the authorities, that are grown so fearful of the baleful influence of ignorant and fanatical orators on the vulgar masses and on society. and Progress. But although such advortisement is strictly prohibited by the authorities, that are grown so fearful of the baleful influence of ignorant and fanatical orators on the vulgar masses and on society, great audiences do find out when and where they may listen in wrapt attention to the almost too perfect periods of Favre, the high morality of Jules Simon, the wit and wisdom that flow so easily from Laboulaye's lips into our minds that we half fancy it was already there—in a latent state.

Some of your readers, who hold with Mrs. Beecher Stowe, that Balzac is the facile princeps of all French novelists, may be glad to learn that Michel Levy has actually begun the publication of a complete edition of his works. It is very handsomely "got up," to use the bookseller's slang phrase, though too royally laid in its octave to be comfortably held and read. It is a two-handed book.

Just as the news reaches us that Bangbang, or whatever his highnesses name may be, has condemned to severe punishment, Olekus, or whatever that native reporter's name is, for baving reported a year ago Dr. Livingstone as gone dead, the Academy of Science has chosen Dr. Livingstone as correspondent member in the Geographical Dopartment, to fill the place left yacant by the death of our countryman, Dallas Bache.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN ARIZONA - ADDI-TIONAL TROOPS ASKED FOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8 .- Advices from Arizona to Feb. 10 have been received. The troops attacked a band of Indians who had been commissing deproductions in the neighborhood of camp Grant, and killed cht savages and captured six. A band of Apachees ambushed a party of whites near Calabasa, They killed two men and one woman, wounded one man, and cap-